INFECTION PREVENTION & CONTROL PRINCIPLES IN MORTUARY

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DEFINITION

A room or building inside the hospital in which dead bodies are kept, for hygienic storage or for examination, until burial or cremation.

Introduction

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- Mortuary is an important integral part of every hospital as it deals with the preservation of the dead body so that the forensic clinicians & pathologists may investigate the cause of death and make scientific investigations.

- Bodies may be viewed and identified by relatives and friends (unidentified body), and bodies may be kept until burial can be arranged.

Function of Mortuary Service

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1. To preserve the dead body till the formalities of the handing over of deacesed is completed.

2. To keep the dead body (unclaimed) till the relative claim and take away for final disposal. Usually unclaimed bodies are kept for 72 hours , and if not cliamed till that period, disposal of dead body is done as per existing policy of hospital and as per law of land.

3. To receive and store dead body requiring postmortem examination.

4. To carry out medico legal postmortem work.

5. To impart teaching programs for undergraduates and post graduates.

HANDLING OF INFECTIOUS DEAD BODY

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All dead bodies with known to infection by Anthrax, Plague, Rabies, VHF (Corona Virus, H1N1) HCV, HBV, Avian Influenza and SARS other infection disease as advised by the Physician, Infection Control Director Microbiologist.

- Strict Standard Precautions
- Bagging is applied
- Viewing is not allowed
- Must be wash in the hospital

MORTUARY ENVIRONMENT

The mortuary must at all times be kept clean and properly ventilated. Lighting must be adequate. Surfaces and instruments shall be made of materials which could be easily disinfected and maintained thoroughly.

MONITORING OF TEMERATURE IN MORTUARY

- Bodies shall be stored in cold chambers maintained at 2-8oC. Storage compartments should be easily accessible for both regular cleaning and maintenance.

MONITORING OF TEMERATURE IN MORTUARY

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- The Morgue shall be monitored as follows: Temperature is logged daily and log sheet record should be maintained.
- The temperature of the morgue is kept at 2-8º C (For dead bodies free from infectious disease and which are kept for one week).
- The temperature of the morgue is kept at Negative temperature -15°C to -25°C (For medico-legal cases and for the storage of bodies that have not yet been identified and kept for long time).
- Temperature of body holding area and viewing area maintained 20-21°C.
- All dead bodies are potentially infectious and **STANDARD PRECAUTIONS** shall be implemented for every cases.

STANDARD PRECAUTIONS:

- **Standard precautions** are designed to reduce the risk of transmission of microorganisms from both recognized and unrecognized sources of infection in hospitals.

  Standard precautions apply to blood, all body fluids (secretions and excretions except sweat regardless of whether they contain blood), non-intact skin and mucous membranes.

HAND HYGIENE (HH)

PROCEDURE:

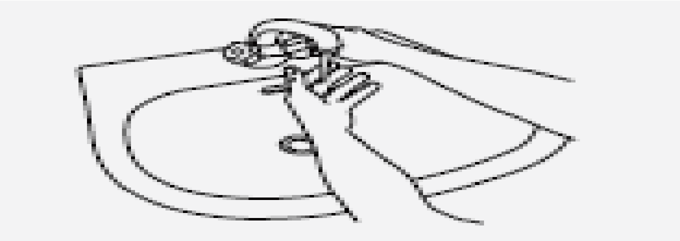
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- The basic requirement for infection prevention and control strategies that will reduce spread of microorganisms.

- Methods of HH involve either antibacterial soap and water or alcohol-based waterless hand rub.

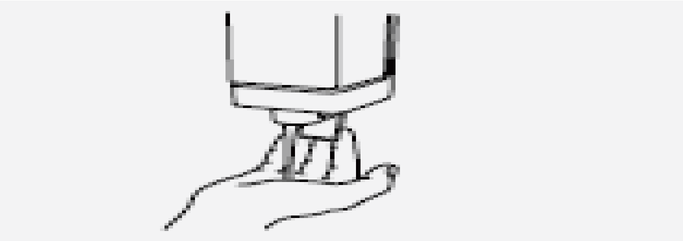
- HH is used to remove or kill microorganisms that colonize the hands.

0



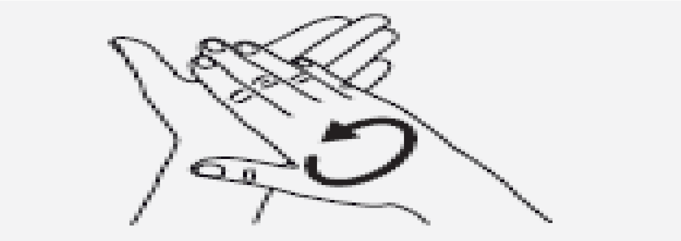
Wet hands with water;

1



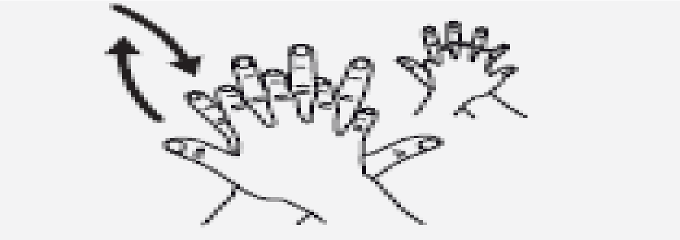
Apply enough soap to cover all hand surfaces;

2



Rub hands palm to palm;

3



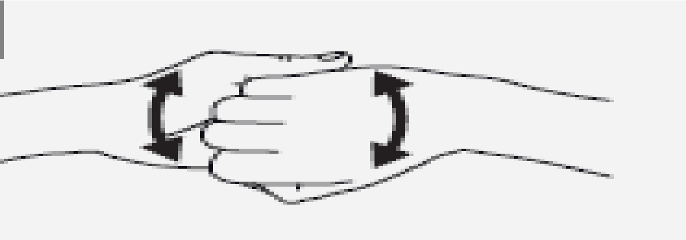
Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa;

4



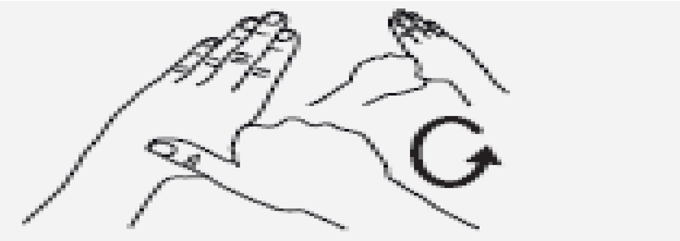
Palm to palm with fingers interlaced;

5



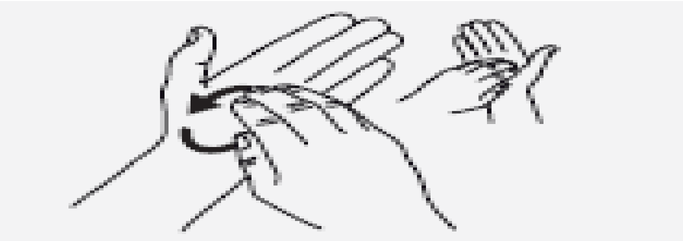
Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked;

6



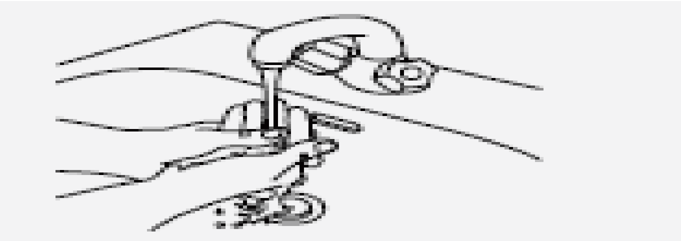
Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa;

7



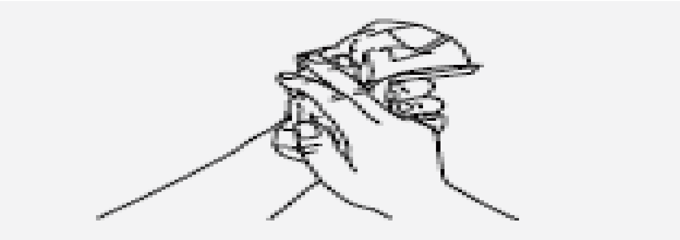
Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;

8



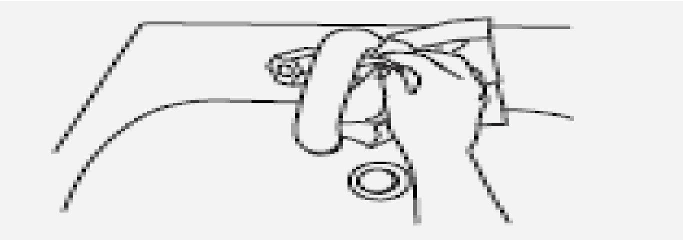
Rinse hands with water;

9



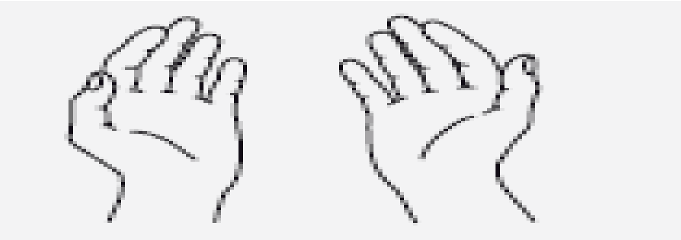
Dry hands thoroughly with a single use towel;

10



Use towel to turn off faucet;

11



Your hands are now safe.

How to Handrub?

RUB HANDS FOR HAND HYGIENE! WASH HANDS WHEN VISIBLY SOILED

Duration of the entire procedure: **20-30 seconds**

1a 1b



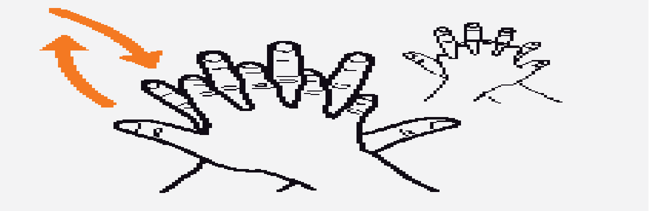
Apply a palmful of the product in a cupped hand, covering all surfaces;

2



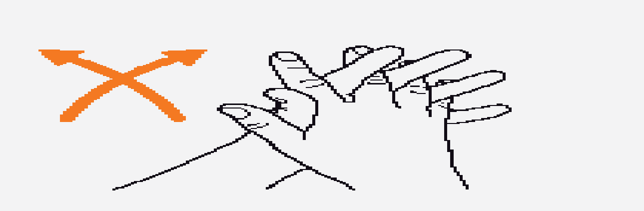
Rub hands palm to palm;

3



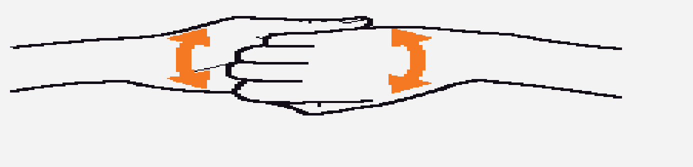
Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa;

4



Palm to palm with fingers interlaced;

5



Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked;

6



Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa;

7



Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;

8



Once dry, your hands are safe.

World Health Organization | Patient Safety A World Alliance for Safer Health Care | SAVE LIVES Clean Your Hands

May 2009

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT :

- PPE is used to create a barrier between HCWs and patients, body substances, or surfaces.

- Use appropriate PPE (gloves/gowns/plastic aprons/eye protection) to prevent skin and mucous



PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT :

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Sequence of donning and doffing of PPEs before entering and leaving a patient's room.

1. Don **PPEs in this order:**

- **Hand hygiene,**
- Gown,
- Surgical mask,
- Goggles/face shield
- Gloves

2. **Doff PPEs in this order:**

- Gloves,
- **Hand hygiene,**
- Goggles/face shield,
- Gown
- **Hand hygiene,**
- Surgical mask
- **Hand hygiene**

VACCINATION

HEPATITIS B vaccination is recommended for all staff that is likely to come into contact with dead bodies.

Beside other type of vaccines :**INFLUENZA VACCINE**

MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINE

DEVICES IN DEAD BODY

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- Invasive lines and devices (intravenous catheters; endotracheal tubes, nasogastric tubes, urinary
- catheters, electrical impulse devices) are removed and disposed off according to health care

waste disposal policy and procedure.

- Wounds and natural openings may be packed with absorbent material and bandaged to contain

body fluids.



PRECAUTIONS DURING CLEANING OF DEA BODY

The body shall be cleaned and dried. After identifying and attaching to the body the identity label and Class I tag, the body should be wrapped with mortuary sheet before being placed on mortuary trolley and transported to the mortuary.

After removing protective clothing and gloves, hands shall be washed.

Identify the body and attach to the body the appropriate identity label. The body shall preferably be placed in a robust, plastic bag of not less than 150µm thick, which should be zippered or closed tightly with tapes and bandage strips. Pins are not to be used.

The outside of the plastic bag shall be wiped with 10% household bleach (1:10 dilution) if soiled.

After identifying and attaching to the body the Class II & Class III identity tags, the body shall be wrapped with mortuary sheet before being placed on mortuary trolley and transported to the mortuary.

Disposable items shall be discarded into red plastic waste bag which should be


Thank you